MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1883.

Conino-Prince Nethussien. S.P. M. Madison Square Theatre-The Esjab. 2:30 P. M. Spencer's Paince Music Hall Variety. Sand S.P. M. Theatre Comique-Pullips Over Bull. S.P. M.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Aug. 4, 1883, was: 159,319 Thursday 148,393 Friday 145,383 Saturday

Total for the week.

A Lame Investigation.

The inquiry into the practices of J. G. Hill, Supervising Architect of the Treasury upon the charges preferred by ex-Congress man MURCH, has come to an abrunt conclusion. Mr. John C. New, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and the other officials charged with this inquiry, long ago wearied of the task assigned to them. They were in sympathy with the accused officer from the start, and throughout the examination they have not concealed that sympathy.

The investigators had no power to compel the attendance of witnesses or the production of papers. No fund was provided for journeying to cities where most of the grea contracts had been made and executed, and where personal inspection of the work was important in order to test the faithful performance of the contracts. The Secretary of the Treasury was formally requested to suspend Mr. Http: from official duty during the investigation. He ustinctly refused his consent. All the contracts and all the papers relating to them are in the hands of HILL In every case where a call was made for documents the Supervising Architect and his clerks, some of whom are charged with being in collusion with contractors, had the opportunity to manipulate the record. In several instances the papers were reported to be missing from the files.

Any investigation conducted in this way must necessarily end in failure. Such a result was foreseen and predicted from the time when Judge FOLGER chose the official associates of HILL, who are in daily intercourse with him, to make the examination. Their report will make no impression on the public mind.

Notwithstanding the many Impediments thrown in the way of the inquiry, the testimony extorted from a number of witnesses some of them called in defence of HILL makes clear that the Architect's Office has been controlled by Rings and by favorite contractors. The law directing advertise ments for labor, for materials, and for con struction has been flagrantly and repeatedly violated, for no other purpose than to give profitable jobs to the friends of HILL.

The beneficiaries of all the jobbery which goes with the expenditure of six or eight million dollars a year for public buildings are protected by political influences, in and out of Congress. The Senators and Representatives who get extra appropria tions for custom houses, post offices, court houses, and other public buildings, after having originally fixed a positive limit to the expenditure, are not disinterested advocates of a policy which is managed like the log-rolling for rivers and harbors.

The House of Representatives will undoubtedly take up the HILL investigation where the official whitewashers have ended That is to say, there will be an investigation in earnest, instead of a sham inquiry. There will be abundant employment of this kind next winter, but the hope is indulged that it will be practically directed and for objects of public importance. Real reform is what is

The Republican party must go!

A Sound Notion of Public Duty.

"I am entirely opposed to giving anybody the use of Government land without the authority of an act of Congress." This praiseworthy sentiment will

mand general approval. It is expressed in a letter written by Mr. Robert T. Lincoln Secretary of War. He had been requested to allow a church building to be put up on a military reservation belonging to the United States. He refused to comply with the request. He now justifies his action by saying that he declines such applications to be permitted to occupy Government property, "whether they are from railroad corporations or religious societies of any denomina tion." And he is plainly right. The only cause for surprise is that anybody should ever have done otherwise, in the absence of Congressional authority.

But Mr. LINCOLN himself tells us that his excellent rule of official conduct has not always been observed. "I could furnish a number of examples," he says, "where very great trouble has been caused by different action. In one case what appears to have been originally a harmless license has now been expanded into a claim for a whole milltary reservation, and all the buildings that the Government has put on it, at an expense of more than \$300,000,"

A public statement of the particulars of this case and the other cases to which the Secretary of War refers would probably be very instructive. It might afford public officers useful lesson in caution. It would also tell us the names of those who have heretofore been so careless as custodians of the Gov ernment property.

But nothing more than he has already said is needed to commend the habit of looking to Congress for authority before asserting any doubtful official power. There has been too much readiness of late years to assume re sponsibility, especially in the Department of the Interior, when the right to act was by no means certain. We are glad to see signs of a reaction, even though it may not yet have extended beyond the War Department. It cannot be expected to prevail generally, however, until the Democratic Administration

The Republican party must go!

The Mysterious Howgate.

At short intervals of time recently, notices have been published that HOWGATE, who stole several hundred thousand dollars of the Signal Service fund, has been seen in different parts of the country. A few weeks ago he was reported to have visited southern California, and now he is said to be in Virginia, within ready access of Washington. whither, according to the report, he goes frequently in disguise.

Howgatz's robberies were achieved by false vouchers, which had to pass through the offices of the Auditor and the Comptroller of the Treasury. He made close bargains for purchases, and for such service as came under his control officially as acting Superintendent, and as the subordinate of the late Gen. Myss. The scrimpings in this way increased the margin for stealing from the appropriations by means of fabricated and of forged bills, which were passed through the accounting offices unchallenged. Numbers of these bills bear marks of fraud. which could not have escaped the notice of

the officials whose duty it was to scrutinize

every voucher closely.

There must have been collusion between HOWGATE and the examiners of his fraudulent accounts to have continued this system of raising bills and of forging vouchers for nearly two years. And it is difficult to believe, when exposure was possible at any hour, and by any accident or carelesanes during this time, that all the officers of the Signal Bureau who knew Howgare's methods of business, and who were brought into almost daily contact with the telegraph companies and with individuals with whom the bureau had constant transactions, could have been ignorant of his rascalities.

Like Many of the Christian statesmen in Congress, he entered office poor, and was wholly dependent on his salary for a livelihood. Yet he was seen to lead a riotous life; he engaged in public extravagance, and he became the purchaser in open market, duly gazetted, of a very large real estate. The more money he squandered, the more friends in gathered around him. His " vouchers" were rushed through the offices by friends inside whose approval was a mere formality. While lying in fall under indictment, after having been surrendered by his bondsmen, the Judge who was to try him allowed Howgare to go out attended by an officer, and on the second occasion he walked away from this vigilant custodian, and has

not been recaptured. It is very evident from these facts that there are powerful interests at Washington, unwilling that Howeare should be brought to justice, if they are not concerned directly in protecting him from acrest. The public au thorities have exhibited no zeal in discover-ing his place of evasion, and it is doubtful if some of them, who were boon companions of HOWGATE, have any desire whatever to see him prosecuted.

Chautaugua.

To-morrow, the tenth year of the National Sunday School Assembly and the International Summer University, will begin at Chautauqua. This, however, will not be strictly the opening day of the annual studies at this famous seat of learning. The Chautauqua Teachers' Retreat and the Chautauqua School of Languages both opened as long ago as the middle of July; and, since the latter continues throughout the season, namely, from the 14th of July to the 27th of August, its prolonged strain was broken last Saturday by a mid-season cele

Many people to whom the names of Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and other sporting colleges are household words, are yet probably not aware even of the existence of the Chautauqua institution, and would be surprised to learn that it is the largest of our American universities. One of its college alone, known as the Literary and Scientific Circle, though only started five years ago, s said to have between 30,000 and 40,000 students already connected with it, while the class of '86, which has just entered, is 12,000 strong. These are, of course, round numbers; but there may be a thousand or two less in the new class, without altering the fact that it is a large one. An advantage of this college is that the student does not need to cram for semi-annual examinations, nor in fact even to be bodily present at Chautauqua, in order to secure the diploma at the end of the prescribed course. Commence ment day occurs on the 18th of August.

Besides this Literary and Scientific Circle, and the Teachers' Retreat for the training o instructors, and the School of Languages already spoken of, there is the Chautaugus Normal Department, the Chautauqua College of Music, the Chautauqua School of Theology, the Chauteuqua Young Folks Reading Union, and the Chautaugua Missionary Institute. In order to furnish sufficient occupation for the undergraduates. they may be members of several of these schools and colleges at the same time. In the School of Languages, Greek, Latin, and Hebroware learned, besides German, French, Spanish, Italian, and other modern languages. These, however, are not all compulsory for the same student, although perhaps they might be safely made so, as the school is open for no less than six very year.

The thoroughness of an education at Chautaugua may be compared without invidious ness with that which is furnished at some ther watering places. For example, the Institute of Christian Philosophy at Greenwood Lake lasts but two weeks annually, the School of Christian Philosophy at Rich field Springs but ten days, the one at Atlantic Highlands but six days, and the Cottage School of Philosophy at Martha's Vineyard only four. The course at Chautauqua, it is true, embraces, as we have seen, the ancient and modern languages and the sciences and literature as well as Christian philosophy; still it allows a far longer period for their

equisition. The side shows, if they may so be called furnished at Chautaugua, for relaxation from he severer studies, such as the Museum of Art and of Sacred and General Archieology, and the apparatus of object teaching for the divinity students, including a ground model of the Holy Land, need not be dwelt upon. But it is remarkable that the arquous academic exercises do not prevent students of all ages from spending so much time in bathing, boating, fishing, and other amuse ments that it might at first be hardly suspected by the casual observer that a university was in existence there. Chautauqua is a feature of this go-ahead

The Man who Saved America and Greece. We learn from the Newport Daily News that among the distinguished residents at that resort this summer is Gen. J. MEREDITH READ, the soldier, diplomatist, and poet. Gen. READ's return to his native land was modestly announced a few days ago in a personal advertisement in the Herald. The Newport paper publishes a biographical sketch of this eminent American, containing facts which could have been communicated by ne other person than Gen. J. MEREDITH READ himself, and which place his public career in a new and surprising light. Is Gen. J. MEREDITH READ greatest in war

in statecraft, or in literature? We confess that we do not know. The biographical dietionary of M. VAPEREAU informs us that his military achievements were so illustrious that he won the rank of General when he was only twenty-three years old. Again, that standard British publication, "Men of the Time," which devotes more space to Gen. READ than to any other American, dwells principally upon his services in politics and in diplomacy. Then, again, the personal advertisement in the Herald claims for him the fame which belonged to Lord Byros half a century ago; and this claim is borne out by Gen. READ's beautiful despatches from Athens to the Hon. HAMILTON FISH. In what is Gen. READ greatest? Very recently we were disposed to believe that he would be best known, a hundred years hence, as the author of the despatches to the astonished FISH. The new facts furnished by Gen. REAL to the Newport News may render it neces

sar 'to revise that judgment. It tow appears that it was Gon. J. MERE

DITH READ who saved the business interest of the United States from collapse in 1877, and enabled the national Treasury to resumspecie payments. Here is the story, simply and modestly told:

"Gen. Ruan's long and brilliant services as Consu General in France and acting German Consul-Gener during the entire Franco-German war, including the during the entire Franco-German war, including the siege and Commune at Paris, are familiar to all. His six years of equally arduous and even more brilliant and successful services at Athena as United States Minister are as well known; and the public has not forgotten his despatch to Mr. Evanta during the Russo-Turkish war, wherein he urged the immediate sending of a grain feet to Europa to capture the European breadsunfs market.

This despatch arrived at Washington in the summer

of 1877, when the whole community was in a state of the deepest financial distress. Gen. Read's infrice was faken, and the breadstuffs exports arose \$20,000,000 within the twelve months after the despatch of the fleet The money thus thrown into our country set the wheels of business in motion and enabled Mr. Shennan, Secretary of the Treasury, to procisim a return to specie pay-

We can see now how fortunate it is that Gen. READ's advice was taken. But great as was the service which he rendered this country when he sent from Athens the memorable disputch that saved thousands of American citizens from financial ruin, restored prosperity by opening new markets for our golden grain, and reëstablished the national finances on the basis of specie payments, he has done even bigger things for Greece. Hear him:

"It is perhaps not so generally known that Ge Rean supported for nearly two years the entire expenses of the legation at Athens in order that Greece might not be injured by the withdrawai of diplomatic representa-tion by the United States at the moment that she was pleading her cause before the B-riin Congress. After his resignation as American Minister in 1870, the King and Government begget Gen. Rand to use his acknowledged influence in Europe to furnished the Greek cause. Acceding to this request. Gen. Raip threw binnelf wit energy and zeal into the movement, and was constantly engaged for more than two years in the various nego undaries and the consequent salvation of Greece.

And yet this far-seeing patriot and unselfish friend of America and Greece had been treated by his official superiors at Washington as if he were no better than a silly and obtrusive ass. The Greek mission had been abolished in order to get rid of J. MEREDITE READ. Nevertheless, he went on for two years paying the entire expenses of the le gation and using his acknowledged influence in Europe in behalf of a little nation whose very existence was threatened. No wonder the Greeks admire and reverence J. MEREDITH READ! No wonder the King rewarded him with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Redeemer, a grade of knighthood which, as he tells the Newport News, is confined to twelve persons, among whom are M. Waddington, the late Prime Minister of France, Count HATZPELDT, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Germany, the Prince of Walks, the King of Denmark, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Germany, and the Emperor of Russia!"

Material is accumulating fast for the future biographer of Gen. J. MEREDITH READ. Just now we are inclined to the theory that he is even greater as a statesman and diplo matist than as a post.

Of Interest to an Historian.

We invite the particular attention of Mr JAMES G. BLAINE'S friends in Pennsylvaniaand they are as plenty there as huckle berries-to certain recent changes in the Federal offices in Philadelphia, and to the bearing of these changes on the selection of delegates to the Republican National Convention a year hence.

Mr. BLAINE himself cannot be expected to take a very lively interest in these matters. He is deep in historical research. He is far more concerned with the polities of the period from 1856 to 1860 than with those of the period from 1884 to 1888. He has fixed upon the half-forgotten past the tranquil eyes of a philosopher.

Yet even a confirmed historian may find profit in an occasional survey of contempornueous events

More Light for a Boston Contemporary.

We had occasion the other day, in calling attention to the poll tax in Massachusetts and the restrictions which it imposes upon the right of suffrage, to rebuke the Boston Journal for the dense ignorance of the subject which it showed. Many poor laboring men, especially in the manufacturing towns of Massachusetts, are unable to pay their poll taxes. The names of delinquent polltax payers are printed in the reports of the towns in which they live. The Journal had never seen reports in which such lists were printed. "We doubt very much," it said, "if any such reports are printed in Massachusetts." We were obliged to set the Journal right in

regard to the matter. It was painful to us to see a paper printed in Massachusetts so copiously misinformed about things in that State. We recommended the Journal to send for a copy of the town report of Belmont and see for itself a list of delinquent poli-tax payers. No doubt our recommendation has been heeded, and here we might rest the matter, conscious of having relieved ignorance and disseminated sound information But some reader of the Boston paper, grieved, like ourselves, by its lamentable lack of knowledge, has sent us a copy of the "Financial Statement of the Town of Southbridge, with the Reports of the Town Officers for the year ending March 1, 1883." This pamphlet is evidently sent in the belief that further missionary labor is needed in the case of the Journal. The circulation of that paper, we believe, is largely in the country towns. Such a paper cannot afford to be ignorant of facts which interest so many of its subscribers.

The annual report of the Southbridge Tax Collector contains the yearly statement of unpaid taxes. The property holders of the town seem to be good paymasters, for the amount set opposite almost every name in the list is two dollars. Leaving out the few names opposite to which a larger amount stands, there are two hundred and sixtyseven delinquent poll-tax payers in the town. The whole number of taxable polls was 1,474. Nearly one-fifth of the citizens did not pay their poli tax. The majority of them were, we presume, unable to do so. In looking over the names in the list a great many seem to be names of French Canadians There are many Irish names, too. There are several mills in Southbridge, and some of these names are, we dare say, the names

of operatives in those mills. The sum set opposite most of these names is, as we have said, two dollars. We infer, therefore, that a number of persons in the town are ignorant of the remarkable privileges they enjoy in being allowed to vote on paying "the State and county tax once in two years, which is usually put a one dellar." But every poor man in Massa chusetts will feel a thrill of pride when he learns from the Journal that "for this sum the voter who pays no other tax has as much power in electing city and town officials and voting money for schools, streets, police ke., as the one who pays taxes on property. What a generous concession!

The ignorance of the Journal is wider and deeper than any one can hope to correct. It s ignorant of the character of free government. It is, as ever, the faithful organ of its party in Massachusetts. That party never could and never will understand that

man to whom the payment of a poll tax is a hardship has just as much right to vote as the richest man on Beacon Hill. The Massachusetts Republicans have re-

used to take any steps toward making the right of suffrage independent of the payment of this tax. In every town in that State are men disfranchised because they are too poor to buy what a free community ought to be ashamed to sell.

In the Kentucky election, which occurs today, the Democratic candidate for Governor is J. PROCTOR KNOTT and the Republican THOMAS Morrow. The usual Democratic majority in the State, of late years, has been in the neighborhood of 40,000, and accordingly the friends of the famous humorist, Mr. Knorr, are hardly to be accused of presuming too much in having already, some days ago, made their arrangements for the horses to be used at his inauguration, especially as in Kentucky this ceremony follows more closely on the elec-

Annam is usually thought of as having no navy. But she has five war vessels, though not formidable ones. They are the d'Entreens-teaux, 660 tons, four 4%-inch guns; the d'Estaing, 740 tons, three 514-inch guns; the Bien-Hon, two guns; the Loi-Dung, a gunboat mounting three guns, and a good-sized transport, the Mayenne. This, of course, is not worth speaking of as a force for a regular naval engagement with France; but the vessels might be of some use in shoal waters, and for covering the movements of troops.

Capt. Eaps may have a chance to transfer his ship railroad project from the Isthmus of Tohuantepec to the Isthmus of Suez, inasmuch as the English prometers of a second canal from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean are said to be conferring with him about it. If so, he will at least hardly attempt to strike Parliament for a fifty-million guarantee, as he desired to strike Congress.

The prompt quelling of the Tamaulipas robellion is ascribed to the rapidity with which roops were forwarded by rail from New Leon. Thus Mexico learns by practical experience, is many other countries have learned, the value of rathroads in war. The factor of trans. portation has become as important as that of subsistence; and often the prompt presence of roops hurried on by rail will prevent a mere impulsive local outbreak from developing into formal insurrection. In Mexico's earlier days one reason for the success of insurgent leaders was that for weeks they could rely on seing undisturbed in their own localities,

The order rendering the study of Arabic compulsory in the Spanish Staff School is suggestive. Germany has French handy phrases mught even to enlisted men; and this acquisition would be useful to them in invading France American officers at West Point have long paid special attention to Spanish, the language spoken in Mexico. The Anglo-Indian army offers rewards to officers for proficiency in the native tongues of the East Indies, and has just added such a reward for the hill dialects of Assam. Spain's military outlook is evidently toward Morocco, and hence the education of ner staff officers in Arabic.

The story from London that Mr. Abbey is negotiating to join Mr. MAPLESON in the new opera house which the latter is finishing on the Thames Embankment may astonish some of those who have enlisted as eager partisans in the bitter war supposed to be going on be tween those eminent managers. The wheels within wheels of politics are sometimes mystifying to the ordinary observer, but evidently the operatic managers need to borrow no tactics from the political.

The extinction of Wiggins has caused the esurrection of VENNOR, who now again advances slowly and cantiously to the front, with a prediction of a dry August. Vennor would have been more than human had he not seen with quiet glee the self-stultification of Wrooins. His own moderation in prophecies since the fall of his fellow Canadian has attested a wariness born of experience; yet August began anything but dry. If it is a modern neces ity always to have a weather fool before the public, it might be better to secure one at fire ands from Manitobs, where so much of the weather is made.

The eleventh annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, which is to promises to be one of the finest the association has ever undertaken. With such clubs as the Hillsdales, Centennials, Mutuals, Argonautas Eurekas, and Croscents engaged in the senior fours, this, which is perhaps the leading event of the meeting, cannot fail to be brilliantly contested. In the junior fours there are also promising entries from Newark Washington Elizabeth, and Albany. The eight-oared shell race between the Metropolitans and Unions o New York and the Columbias and Ariels should be a fine one, and the pair-oar contest is handsomely provided for with the Mutuals, Albanys, Ariels, and Unions. The double scull does no seem to have done as well as the other races in the entries. In both the senior and junior single sculls the entries are as numerous as need be-Buckley, Mumpord, Pilking. ron, Laing, and many other well-known scull ers being among the seniors.

The sum of \$5,000,000 which a Jerusalem lealer asks for the ancient Moabite manuscript of Deuteronomy on leather leaves from which passages were quoted in yesterday's Sun, i certainly a large one, even if the seller should protest that he is throwing it away for a song and losing money on it. Should the Britisl Museum, to which he has applied, buy it as this price, the transaction would greatly who the eagerness of hunters for old Biblical manu scripts of the Moabite style.

The Canadian cricketers have chosen a strong team for the annual international match with the United States, to be played at Toronte next week, RAY, MORRISON, LOGAN, OGDEN SAUNDERS, GILLESPIE, BROCK, BOYD, and, I fact, nearly or quite all of the team are not only old cricketers, but old participants in this an nual match. A good contest may, therefore, be looked for. Another cricket event of interest is the contemplated visit of a combined eleven of New York and other cities to engage the various Philadelphia clubs singly; while most interesting of all is the prospect that the well-known English player, Mr. Houwny, will organize an eleven of picked amateurs to visi this country. The latter event would create a very wide-spread excitement in the cricketing

The Famous Stevens Battery.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sic: Will you clease inform me what has become of stevens's battery hat was built in Hoboken! The battery was sold by the Government for

\$60,000, and the money was turned over to the State of New Jersey, and has been applied to the enlargement of the State Deaf and Dumb Institution. Red-butred Competitors

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin

At the Central High School to-day com-menced an examination of candidates for an appoint ment as may all easiet in the United States & avail Acade my. There were but four applicants, and all of the Not the Proper Way to Travel.

From the Pittsburgh Post.

Everybody wisines well to Mas Neille Arthur, the twelve rear ad daughter of the President but it is reweding the measurement fact a finited States steamer has seen detailed in carry her and two friends, also young makes, on a pleasure teleptrom New York along the New Singland count to Maint Desert. Studying Natural History From the Gamdon Advance.

A fresh air child, while riding house with one of our farmers hat Friday, saw a flock of sharp for the

THE PRESIDENTS ACTIVE PRIENDS IN PENNSTEVANIA.

Are They Working to Secure Arthur Dele gates to the Next Republican Convention ! PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—There can be only one conclusion in reference to the unexpecte changes which recently occurred in the Federal offices in this city. It was a movement designed to secure a few delegates in favor of President Arthur's nomination in 1884. Col. Nevin, the Surveyor, who was made Naval Officer, is the editor of the News, an evening paper of this city. As Surveyor he was unable to devote much time and attention to his journal. According to Major Hiestand, editor of the Lancaster Examiner, and lately the Naval Officer, the duties of that office can be performed by a

deputy for weeks at a time. The removal of ex-Gov. Pollock for the purpose of making a place for Mr. Nevin as Naval Officer was unexpected. Gov. Poliock says that his friends were led to believe that he would not be removed, and that if the object of his removal was to secure a few delegates for Arthur it was a mistake, as he believed that for every delegate the new Surveyor could influence, he (Gov. Pollock) could influence at least 10,000 voters.

are a large part of the capital required. Immense sums were spent in defending Morse's patents for telegraphing, and the various patents for telegraphing, and the various patents for sewing machines. India rubber manufacture, and of the inventions that have revolutionized industrial processes. But, when rights are once established by law, the profits are enermous. It was shown in a recent case before the United States Court that for royalties alone on the manufacture of barbed fence wire more tilan \$1,000,000 a year were paid.

Inventors are now chiefly busy with electricity, and the Patent Office is deluged with devices for making new uses of the modern marvel, or for using it with new appliances. Many of these inventions run in the direction of motors. The opinion has gained some ground lately that storage batteries of electricity are not as successful as was at first expected. It is asserted by some that no storage battery ever gives out as much electricity as it receives, and that every moment decreases the amount yielded. Edison says the best storage battery is a ton of coal, which can be used at any time to drive a dynamo machine. Others, however, still thisk that the storage battery will produce wonderful results.

Inventors have always sought to utilize the forces of nature for the conservation of power. A good deal of time and money has been spent on efforts to utilize the force of the rise and fall of the tide. According to some plans the water is to be stored in a reservoir at high tide, and used to turn a water wheel when the tide falls. Another plan is to get the power from the rise and fall of a float. There used to be a tidal mill at Astoria and another at Charleston. S.C. The large amount of land required to get the requisite area of water surface is considered an insuperable objection to tidal mills.

A good deal of money has been expended on solar engines in the hope of getting power out of the sun's rays. John Ericson, the inventor of the Monitor and a thousand other things, has made some bea

covery delegate the new Surveyor could influence be (Gov. Pollock) could influence at least 10,000 voters.

George F. Leland, the young man who succeeds fevrin as Surveyor of the Port, is an active politicinn. He is a protege of ex-Field Marshal Quay. Between Quay. Leland, and ex-Becorder Lane, all of whom reside in the same Congress district, it is clear that two Arthur delegates can be elected, provided James McManes, Hamilton Disston, and William R. Leeds, who also reside in the same district, do not start a movement in favor of James G. Blaine. If the contest should assume that shape, it seviciont beyond controversy that the McManes party would prevail. The fact is, if an effort should be made in Pennsylvania for Blaine, under the district rule for electing delegates, he would, in an human probability, carry 20 of the 28 districts.

The appointment of young Leland as Surveyor of the Port leaves William E. Littleton without a competitor for the Clerk of Quarter Sessions, and it also leaves ex-Sheriff Leeds free to devote his energies to the nomination of a popular person for City Comptroller—the only office in this city for which there is a contest. The candidates for Comptroller on the Elpaublions side are Henry Clay, Chairman of the Finance Committee of City Councils. E. Harper Jeffrics, and Charles Warwick. Mr. Clay is backed by Fire Commissioner Gilpin, ex-Resorder Lane, and Gas Trustee Alcorn. Jeffries's canvass is managed by Councilman Rowan, Mr. Warwick, who is now First Assistant District Attorney, has Hamilton Dission and Wm. R. Leeds as his most influential supporters.

The question asked by everybody is this: Will MeManes show his hand in the fight for Comptroller? There are forty good appointments in the Comptroller's office, and, as these offices are all filled by Democrats, there would be a clean sweep in the event of Republican like himself to be able to place that number of ward workers in lucrative and influential positions. Then, again, McManes hows that extremel is not in the nature of thi

Harry White's Message to the President. Washington, Aug. 4.-Ex-Congressman Harry White is reported as saying, when in Washington recently, that Gen. Arthur was growing in favor with Pennsylvania Republicans. He also reported that the endorsement of the Administration by the Republican Con-vention of that State was warmly applauded, not only by the delegates, but by the party at large. While Col. White said this he said more. When asked, "Do you think Arthur could to-day obtain the delegates of Pennsyl-

vania to the Republican National Convention?" he replied, "Probably not." Then he was asked, "Do you think he will have the vote of Pennsylvania when the time comes?" The reply was, "I can't say that I do." Still, Col. White believed that Gen. Arthur was growing in popularity with Pennsylvania Republicans, and told him so. The Power of Water. From the Reno Gazette.

The properties of water are only partially un-

derstood by those who have never seen it under high pressure. The Virginia City Water Company gets its supply from Marlette Lake, on the Tabos side of the mountain. It gets it through by a long tunnel, is then on the crest of a high mountain opposite Mount David-son, with Washoe Valley between. To cross this valley by a flume would be almost impossible, so the water is carried down the mountain side to the bottom, and crosses under the V. and T. Railrond track, on the divide between Washos and Engle vallers, then up again to the required height in iron pipes. The depression created in he line of carringe is 1,720 feet, and the pressure on the pipes is 800 pounds to the square inch. One pipe is elsven inches in diameter, and is quarter-inch trou, lap-welded, and eighteen feet long, with screw joints. There little trouble from it; but the other, which is twelve nches in diameter and is rivoted pipe, maker or less trouble all the time. The pipe is inid with the sens down, and whenever a crack is made by the frost or sun warping it, or from any other cause, the stream pours forth with tremendous force. If the joint is broken open, of course the whole stream is loss such as the whole stream. ole stream is loose and goes tearing down the outsin, but usually the escape is very small. The reak last week was less than five eighths of an inch in diameter, and yet the water in the flume was lowered an inch and a half by it, and the pressure went down fifeen or twenty pounds. Capt Overton says that fifty nches of water went through it. It has been probably syear in cutting out, and was made by a little stream sardly visible to the maked sye that escaped through a oint and struck the pipe two or three feet off, eating sway the fron until the pressure inside broke it through When such a break occurs the noise can be heard for half a mile, and the earth shakes for hundreds of feet around. A break the size of a knitting needle will cut : hole in the pire in half an hour. Such breaks are re-paired by putting a band around the pipe, pouring it iten lead, and tamping it in. Such a stream bores through a rock like a sand biast. The flying water is a hard as fron, and feels rough like a flie to the touch. It is impossible to turn it with the hand, as it tears the firsh s impossible to turn it with the hand, as it tears the figen off the bones, and if the fingers are stuck into the stream, with the point up, the nails are instantly turned back

The Shah of Persia.

From the London News. The Shah has left for Mashhad. The number f those who accompany his Majesty is not far short of 0,000. Of these there are about 3,000 horse, 2,000 foot, and a small body of gunners in charge of two field bat teries. The remaining 4,000 or 5,000 are composed of conriers, attendants, their servants, and other followers. With the exception of a select body of horse and another f foot forming the royal guard, all the other troops will ravel by the ordinary route, and the Shah and his suite where he will stay three or four days; Firuzkuh, Chas meh Ali, Chahrud, Jajarut, Buinurd, Kabushan, and ecording to their rank or need, been provided with ents and other necessary articles. Thus the number of easts of burden exceeds that of men. Large supplies f provisions have also been stored at different stage iong the road. The apparent object of the journey is as it has been given out, a pilgrimage to the shrine of the Imam Riza at Mashhad

An Answer to Many Irishmen in The Sun.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The efforts in Twx Sus of various Irishmen to "intelligently convince" Mr. Wm. O. Mason of his supposed error in regard to Irish servisity and treacherousness when poor, and of their domineering, brutal characteristics when even slightly elevated in the social or financia world, or when possessed of authority over others, are smusing to those who have had an opportunity of obsmusing to those who have had an opportunity of observing the race in the various grades from povery to affluation. On their native lide the masses of the Irish for controlled was been existing in a fort of bondage—the control of the state Wassington, D. O., Aug. 4

For Taking Young Oystors Ten fishermon of Bayonne, N. J., have been arrested for laking young ovelers with langs from Newari Hey during July in visiation of a state law. INVENTORS AND INVENTIONS.

ones is very much larger. Only the other day

17,000 models of rejected inventions were sold

for old junk. There is always somebody work-

ing at the unsalable problem of perpetual mo-

infrequently happens that, after a patent has

been refused to an inventor, a subsequent ap-

It sometimes happens that a patent i

granted to one man after somebody else has

failed to receive a patent for the same inven-tion. This is a fruitful source of litigation.

Indeed, litigation about patent rights is so

common that in the introduction of any valu

able patent the legal expenses of defending it

are a large part of the capital required. Im

mense sums were spent in defending Morse's

be of any practical use, must be accompanied with a storage reservoir of power that can be kept for a rainy day. After all, coal is nothing but the heat of the sun stored in past ages for

his beer, but a competence.

Each extension of modern enterprise and skill brings with it a train of inventions. The railway, the telegraph, the steambeat the year, and the observing workman got not only

railway, the telegraph, the steamboat the de-velopment of iron, electricity, and petroleum, have each produced a long line of inventors more or less successful, so that each of these industries might have a creditable exhibition by itself.

SHALL NIAGARA FALLS BE PRESERVED

Views of One who Theroughly Understands

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The

effort to obtain an appropriation of the money

secessary for the purchase of the lands rea

required for the preservation of the scenery of

Ningara is likely to encounter considerable or

position in the Legislature next winter, even

my of expenditure. During last winter and

spring I travelled extensively through the

State, conversing with many hundreds of the

citizens-farmers, mechanics, merchants, law-

yers, journalists, and public-spirited men of

if the plan secures the utmost possible econ

plication is granted by a different examiner.

Some of the Queer Happenings in the World -A Japanese writes home to Tokio from this city that Americans cannot distinguish him fr a Ohinaman, and that in consequence he suffers many The number of successful inventors is always large, but the number of unsuccessfu

-Anna Dickinson will return to the stage next season. Her manager says that he will keep her in the West, "where she is appreciated, and where she

SUNBEAMS.

will make money."

-Charles Warner, the London actor, says

that he will not come to America until he has tried Asia, Africa, and other continents of barbarians more approciative and impressionable than Yankees. -Chicago has had a summer school in Rebrew. Ninety persons, chiefly ministers, were in attendance. There were four recitations a day, besides

with anthusiasm all the while. -A thief was arrested in Louisville on the day before the opening of the Exposition. He offired \$1,000 for a parole until after the show, as he had could dently expected to pick a large number of rich pockets and disliked to have its plans frustrated. -Although the failure of McGeoch, the

Chicago lard dealer, involved nearly six million dollar in liabilities, the business was wound up without the ad vice of counsel, without reaching the law's proverle delay, not only very quickly, but his very chaply, as all within a month -Daniel Webster pronounced Cazenovia N.Y., the most beautiful village he had ever seen. Loca pride now declares that the trees which embower is

tasteful residences have increased in number and luxu

riance; its sandscape gardening has been constantly in proved; the shores of its levely lake have been save on the vandalism of trade, and "the whole town has been stendily going on unto perfection." -Maconchie, the well-known London Ritualistic rector, has been sentenced to a deprivation of ecclesiastic preferment. His church, St. Peter's h the East, is unfashionable, the congregation being chiefly composed of poor people; but extreme forms

ism found favor there, nevertheless, in burning candless bowings toward the East, and masses with only slight nodifications of the Roman Catholic ceremony. -Chicago's largest cemetery has a gatekeeper who makes himself intensely disagreeable in people who stand in need of kindly sympathy, quarrels with the Health Department, is fierce and peremptor; with undertakers, and crathed with people whose sad

task it is to consult him in his business. "The holder of such a post as this should be possessed of helpful cour-test," remarks the clargemen who makes the charges -Robinson proved himself a clever amateur actor in a London hospital. He had been caugh picking a pocket, and transferred from prison on ac-count of seeming illness. He took to his bed with accurate imitations of excruciating agony. He ground and cursed so terribly that his fellow patients were hor-rified. Then he regained composure, and begged to go out into the air. Once in the yard, he knocked the at tendant senseless, scaled the wall, and escaped to thi

country, with over \$15,000 of accumulated swag.

—At Rio de Janeiro the Custom House kept for a rainy day. After all, coal is nothing but the heat of the sun stored in past ages for present use.

There is no telling of what great value the discovery of the simplest fact may be. When bromine was discovered by Bailard in 1824, nothing of importance was expected from it. Now it is a valuable factor in photography, ane a useful remely for nervous affections.

Capital is never wanted to try even the most foolish inventions. Not long ago an inventor had an idea that he could, by the use of a naked wire, produce a return current and avoid electrical disturbances in cables. He could have got the capital to lay a long cable under ground to try his experiment. He was with difficulty dissuaded from doing this by a practical man, who saved him lots of money by wrapping soveral miles of cable about a barrel and arranging the naked wire as proposed by the inventor. The result was a complete failure, but the cost of the experiment was comparatively trifling. This is an illustration of the large amount of money that can be wasted through ignorance. Men will work away at an idea with no knowledge of what has been done or what can be done, only to discover at the end what they should have known at the beginning.

A good deal of money has been spent in the effort to introduce ice machines. There is, however, a strong competition to be encountered, since the machines, the countered, since the machines. shipment of petrolatum, or petroleum jelly, recently consigned to the agent of the Pennsylvania Dil Con pany at that place. The agent was compelled to pay s heavy fine, although he protested that the goods were not explosive. He appealed to the Custom House is spector, and offered to prove that the article was nurely a medicinal preparation, but the inspector declined to return the goods. The agent has been instructed to appeal to the Emperor for redress.

-Dr. Prime has found an odd monument in northern New York. A good man had lived happily with an excellent wife until they were well on in years, when she died. He bethought him of some fitting memorial to place over her grave, and the happy thought struck him that the square stove, by which they had been comfortable through many long winters. would be just what she would like to have if she had : voice in the matter. He had the stove taken to the churchyard and placed over the remains of his corpanion, who sleeps quietly underneath it.

-Midnight had just struck in Philadelphia should have known at the beginning.

A good deal of money has been spent in the effort to introduce ice machines. There is, however, a strong competition to be encountered, since lee may always be had for the gathering, and transportation is choan.

Fire escapes are numbered by the thousand Hardly a day passes that the Fire Commissioners are not compelled to test some new plan. A good deal of room is taken up in the Patent Office with the models of these contrivances.

A very good example of the eagerness with which capital can be seenred to promote the most chimerical ideas may be seen in the story of the Keely motor. The stockholders have been pretty thoroughly blod already, but are compelled to bleed still more in the hope of saving what they have already expended. The varying fate of capital invested is seen in the contrasting results of the two steam heating companies in New York city, one of which has proved a most lamentable failure, while the other has had a measure of success. It is not so certain that money invested underground will always return a fair interest. It may be necessary to incur great expense when an underground cable gives out, as the whole route may have to be dug up to find the break.

Accidental discoveries have supplied some of the most valuable processes of the industrial arta. It is said that the rolling of cold from was first suggested by the fact that a workman who was placing a piece of hot from in the rolls carelessly permitted his tongs to be drawn in the noticed that they were rolled, and not broken. He called the attention of the Superintendent to the occurrence, and this led to investigation and experiment and the discovery that cold rolled iron is equal to stoel for shafting purposes. The process of rolling iron cold was not long afterward patented, and millions of dollars have been made out of the patent.

There are many similar instances whe when three Chinamen were seen to mysteriously glids from a laundry. The trie drew up in a line. One said omething that would look like pied type if printed, an then all started down street at a rapid gait, increasing their speed at each step. "Anything going on!" shouted a policeman. "Nothin' miniter," remarked one of the laundrymen. But he showed the following letter from Baltimore: "Can you get me eight or ten of your Chinamen who would be willing, for good pay, to take part in a seventy-two-hour walk at this garden. want them for week commencing Sept. 5." That has caused a pedestrian fever.

... Here are some curiosities of current sicides: Magruder killed bimself in Maryland because of grief for his first wife, though he had taken a second and entirely worthy one. Marks drawned himself in a Kansas milipond, the dam for which he had just built. as the water proved insufficient to turn the wheel. Jennie Reberts of Pennsylvania flung herself into stream after being refused parental permission to go to a ball. Picketta, a member of the Texas bar, had no de sire to live when he had lost a case and been berated by the client. Mrs. Jones of Maryland took landamum b his life on his horse, and forfeited on the conclusion of

-The organization of the Chinese army has undergone radical changes during ten years. The old army of eight "banners" has almounti peared. Li Kung Tchang, Governor whili aders and field gans; and Tso Toung Fang, Governor of Kansu, similarly armed 40,000. This led to a general reformation of troops throughout the commrs. There are now three well-disciplined armies of 60,000 mes each, one in the vicinity of Pekin, one on the Russe Mantehoovian frontier, and the third on the western sighlands leading to Turkestan. Besides these there i a fourth army of 150,000 distributed in the principal ports along the sea coast. They have about 20 Krupp siege and naval grus, while in several important plac powder mills and shell factories have been erected.

-Nearly all of the fish eaten in America as ardines come from Maine. They are amail berring cometimes only a bushel or two are taken at a time, and exterity with which they are cleaned is astonishing especially as it is done by very young children. After this they are placed on large gridirons, and suspended over a hot fire to broil. The boxes are prepared with attractive French labels indicating olive oil, but this is false, as the oil is cottonseed. The packing is another operation at which little people are expert. A fish is seized in each hand and laid lengthwise in the box. first head at the outer end and then a tail After the boxes are full a small quantity of oil is poured in, and then they are passed to men who solder them lightly. They are next thrown into an immense candifron, where they are boiled two hours, thus completing the cooking (F)
cess, and dissolving the bones of the fish. One of the establishments in Lubce prepares about 4,000 loages daily, and there are nineteen such places in Eastport, besides many others at scaport towns. The sectual cost

par box, including all expenses, is said to be five cents.

-Prof. Austin Phelps concludes that it would have been strange if Massachusetts had failed to sang such Quakers as those with whom she had to deal. Our fathers," he says, " held the streets and commons of Soston as their own estate, as sorredly as Gov. Winthrop held the house he lived in. This ownership by the body collic was carried so far that when Judge Sewall wanted to build an ell seven feet square to his house, he was citizens—farmers, reschanics, merchants, lawyers, journalists, and public-spirited men of all occupations—regarding the enterprise for saving Niagara. I greatly enjoyed the opportunity thus afforded for the study of the life and civilization of the foremost American State. I met everywhere many men of great physical vitality, men who were evidently accustomed to good food and wholesense conditions of life, and who, it was plain, lived well and behaved well. The general result of my observations was highly encouraging. It was good to see those solf-governing men, so many people in an advanced state of civilization, and disposed to still further improvement.

I was convinced that the intelligent people of the State would provide for the preservation of the scenery about the Falia of Niagara, if the matter could be presented to them plainly and honestly. But I do not believe they will favor the extension of the proposed reservation several miles down the river, past the village of Suspension Bridge, so as to include the region around the warripool. The scenery there is not threatened with destruction, as it is near the Falis, nor is the State ownership of the land so lar down the river essential to the interest or value of the scenery of Niagara. This enormous enlargement of the proposed reservation, and of its cost, if ser'ously urgod by friends of the movement, would, I think, insure the defeat of the original enterprise, and should rightly have that result. The admirable report of the Commissioners of the Board, on the 22d of March, 1880, points out that "to give satisfactory access to the Falis of Niagara, and preserve their value, the extent of land requisite to be withdrawn from private ownership is fortunately small." This is true now as then.

But the new project for purchasing se much here is and will probably not be support. obliged to ask leave of the General Court. It was thi precise and sacred right of domain that the Quakers outraged. They did it in ways the most offensive that could be devised to the stern proprieties and sterner norals of the Pilgrims." Prof. Phelps describes the Quakers as wholly disre, utable—the opposite of such as William Penn and Lucretia Mott. He declares that the bree men and one woman of whom Massachusetts ri herself so tragically "were people who, in the name of conscience, outraged the laws of decency and morality They need the mantle of churity more than Massachu setts does, and deserve it less. Men venerable for con cience's sake do not tramp naked through the streets a midday. Saintly women do not march at the hour of public worship. Even the dying words o martyrs' ought not to pass for much when they suffe for such shameless deportm

-The interdict which the German Govern nent has placed upon the importation of American por appears to have caused great alarm among a large clasof German manufacturers, who fear that the Americal Government will adopt some damaging measures it eprisal. There is especially a report current in the Jerman papers that an import duty of sixty per cent ad valorem is to be placed upon German stockings attended the Roll goods, the manufacture of which is as in portant industry in Germany. During the year le wares of this description to the amount of over \$4.00.

ON were experted from the district of Chemistrasion to the United States. Whole Willinges are accepted in most exclusively with their manufacture. It is therefore ship is fortunately small." This is true now as then.

But the new project for purchasing so much mere iand will probably not be pushed. The Secretary of the Commission (Mr. J. Hampdan Robb and two other members, constituting a majority of the Board, are known. I believe to be in favor of confining the reservation and its expense within the narrowest limits consistent with the great object of the enterprise, the preservation of the essential portions of the seenery about the Falls.

The reservation of the cascatial portions of the seenery about the Falls.

The reservation, if one is established, is not likely to be international, nor even national, it will belong to the State of New York, though it will, it a high sense, be a possession for markind. I am, very reasectivity, yours.

Cor. Sec. Niagara Falls Asso.

17 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1883 that as Germany is the only country prohibiting Amer can pork, which is admitted without question to all other countries, this expected tax of sixty per sent upon imported knit goods will be imposed outropes such war-s as are of German manufacture therefore rendering competition in the American market with similar goods of Swiss or English manufacture utility aspensible in the future. Competition in these is between the English and German manufacturers it will keen, and such a tax would destroy the American makes for the German factories entirely. It would have a disastrous effect to Germany, creating haves in access districts of the country, and reducing whole commtive to destitution. German horspapers inform these residers that the American Congress will recuive in the full and to that time and to the measures that Get gress will adopt they look forward with anxiety.